

The Weekly Contributor

TERMS—\$2 00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

[SINGLE COPIES—5 CTS.]

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1880.

NUMBER 15.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.
DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.
On and after Sept. 22, 1879, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Calcasieu street depot:
DEPART.
Express No. 1..... 2:30 p. m.
Mixed No. 3..... 7:15 a. m.
ARRIVE.
Express No. 2..... 8:30 a. m.
Mixed No. 4..... 7:30 p. m.
No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and for St. Louis a Sleeper is attached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.
Accommodation trains through without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and for St. Louis a Sleeper is attached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.
Improved sleeping and reclining chair cars to Vicksburg daily, without change. Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.
Travel by this old and favorite route, which gives you low rates and the quickest time to New York and all Northern and Eastern cities.
A. S. SHELTON, Agent.
F. CHANDLER, General Manager.

L. A. GOBRIGHT,
Solicitor of Claims,
is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and all other business pertaining to them, or to any parties who may wish to employ him.
Address: L. A. Gobright, Washington, D. C.
He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith.
dec25 79.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO.
Cor. Camp and Canal streets.
Paid Capital - - - \$500,000 00
Assets at last market value - - - 619,895 46

DIRECTORS:
A. Schreiber, Charles Lapitte,
A. Carriere, Charles J. Leeds,
H. Gully, D. Fajon,
W. A. Bell, Charles E. Schmidt,
P. Poutz, Ernest Merill,
J. Aldige, Jules Tynes,
J. W. HINGERS, Secretary,
J. T. Tynes, President.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO
IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS.
Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

L. N. MARKS, President.
F. PRUDHOMME, Vice President.
H. B. DENNIS, Secretary.
JAN. BOYCE, Inspector.
W. E. RODDY.

Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Sts.
Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia. feb10

E. OFFNER,
THE OLD RELIABLE

CROCKERY DEALER.
Is now Located at his Old Stand,
174..... Canal Street..... 174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre.)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUT GLASS, and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital, \$500,000
WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSURED.
—Issues Policies on—
FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS.

Office—12 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES L. DAY, Pres't
H. CHESTER, Sec'y.

BOARDING HOUSE
No. 27 Villere St.
(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

T. B. STAMPS,
COTTON
—AND—
SUGAR FACTOR
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

Office:
24 Union street.

NEW ORLEANS,

Consignments solicited of

COTTON.

RICE.

SUGAR.

MOLASSES.

—AND—
Country Produce Generally.

Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account of my friends. 5-3

SHIRTS
THE CHEAPEST AND CLEANEST STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The new stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of New Neckties.

Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Underwear 40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 15c; all else as low.

B. T. WALSH,
13 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
THE CHEAPEST AND CLEANEST STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The new stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of New Neckties.

Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Underwear 40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 15c; all else as low.

B. T. WALSH,
13 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
THE CHEAPEST AND CLEANEST STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The new stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of New Neckties.

Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Underwear 40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 15c; all else as low.

B. T. WALSH,
13 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
THE CHEAPEST AND CLEANEST STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The new stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of New Neckties.

Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Underwear 40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 15c; all else as low.

B. T. WALSH,
13 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
THE CHEAPEST AND CLEANEST STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The new stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of New Neckties.

Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Underwear 40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 15c; all else as low.

B. T. WALSH,
13 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
THE CHEAPEST AND CLEANEST STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The new stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of New Neckties.

Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Underwear 40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 15c; all else as low.

B. T. WALSH,
13 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
THE CHEAPEST AND CLEANEST STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.
LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The new stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of New Neckties.

Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Underwear 40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 15c; all else as low.

B. T. WALSH,
13 St. Charles street.

Colored Union Ex-Soldiers.

In response to an invitation from the Colored Union ex-Soldiers, at eleven o'clock Wednesday morning, Gen. Grant, accompanied by Dr. Joseph T. Scott and other gentlemen, drove to the residence of Col. James Lewis, 487 Canal street, where a reception was given him.

A large number of representative colored citizens was present. Among them were Hon. A. J. DuMont, Hon. B. F. Joubert, Hon. Charles W. Ringgold, Hon. Henry Demas, ex-Lieutenant Governor Antoine and lady, ex-Superintendent W. G. Brown and lady, ex-Secretary P. G. Deslondes and lady, Dr. J. T. Newman, Dr. Rondanez, Thos. W. Wickham, Thos. Boswell and others.

There was no formal ceremonial, but a hearty greeting was accorded the General, and after some time spent here the entire party repaired to the Straight University for colored students, where a formal reception had been arranged.

His visit had been announced, and every preparation made for his welcome. The chapel was decorated with flags and flowers, on the gallery over the main entrance on Canal street.

A large national shield was displayed, and below it were draped gracefully the folds of the national flag.

Three hundred students, delighted and agitated by the honor in store for them, filled the chapel, and as General Grant entered rose to receive him. The University choir, under the efficient lead of Prof. J. M. McPherson, sang a stirring and beautiful song. The President, Rev. W. S. Alexander, addressed Gen. Grant in the following fitting words:

"Gen. Grant: Our hearts' most joyous and fervent welcome greets your coming to this infant university. Chartered by the State of Louisiana in 1868, the institution will attain in June its eleventh birthday. In these years it has assisted in the education of 3,000 young men and women of Louisiana and the adjoining States of Texas, Mississippi and Florida. The young people are here taught to 'Love God, their country and liberty'—to strive after the highest type of manhood and womanhood, and to become good citizens of this State and the republic. Those for whom I speak to-day would hardly forgive me, did I not express their sense of obligation and gratitude for your friendship toward their race when they most greatly needed it in the dawn of their new life as citizens, and in their struggle for equal rights before the law. The years intervening since emancipation have been years of intellectual, moral and material growth. The inventive genius of the race has secured its earliest triumphs. Taxes are paid in this and other Southern States upon millions of dollars invested in productive lands and attractive homesteads, and we hope the day is near when not only from sympathetic and philanthropic reasons, but from material and commercial considerations, the colored race in America will become an important and essential factor in our body politic.

At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, which you had the honor, as President of the United States, formally and officially to open, there was no invention or valuable product of the brain of the African race. They, almost alone of the races of the earth, were unrepresented in the line of material fabrics of art and the applied sciences. And yet they were represented. In the department of education, gathered from the colored schools of the South, were maps and examination papers on the various branches of study, from the primary to the collegiate grade. The colored people were represented at the Centennial by these silent tokens of life and hope—these seed-germs of a harvest which, at the next Centennial, shall wave in plenty, in beauty and in gladness over our beloved country.

In words of greeting and in songs of gladness we welcome you to-day. Were it possible, every colored child in this beautiful Southland would take up the notes of welcome and swell them to the grand chorus. If now it is in your heart to speak but a few words to those who have so joyously joined in your welcome, you will add to the happy and grateful memories of the day."

General Grant responded as follows:

"It is a good sign to see such a university as this attended by colored people who were for so long deprived of any such advantage. Those who have gone before you had no such advantages.

But by the gift of these institutions, these here are taking the first great step towards improving the advantages granted to them by the constitution. Great advantages are given these people by the provisions of the constitution and the amendments, and the colored people are coming to improve them. The privilege of emigration is permitted and allowed to any people. But other things being equal, every one is happiest in passing his life in the locality where he was born. So that I am glad to see you improving these opportunities. I hope everything for the colored people, and may you make freedom a blessing to yourselves. Gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness."

Miss Georgia Antoine presented to the General a magnificent bouquet in the following words:

"General Grant—Will you accept from the students of Straight University this small token of our esteem for you, and the gratitude we feel for your visit among us."

The General received the compliment with thanks.

Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., Field Superintendent of the American Missionary Association, made a very appropriate address.

Col. Jas. Lewis made an eloquent and forcible address, expressing the grateful appreciation of the colored people of the services rendered by Gen. Grant in their behalf while filling the position of chief executive of the nation.

A general hand shaking then took place, after which the General drove to the City Hall.

COLORED MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

On Friday night, the 21 inst., a meeting of the Colored Men's Protective Union was held, when the following resolutions were adopted: "Whereas, It has been announced that Gen. Ulysses S. Grant will visit the city of New Orleans shortly; therefore be it

Resolved, That the colored race of American citizens recognize in Gen. Ulysses S. Grant the highest type of American citizenship; that we reflect with pride upon his unparalleled reception in other lands, as among the many honors won by him for his country; that our gratitude is due him as much as to any other man, living or dead, for the blessings of freedom and equal rights, which we as colored citizens enjoy.

"Resolved, That in testimony of our recognition of him, and the high esteem we bear him, we tender him upon his arrival at this city, a formal reception, which, as far as we have the means, shall be worthy of his fame and our esteem."

"Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the president, whose duty shall be to at once correspond with all organizations of colored persons throughout the city and State, social, benevolent, political or otherwise, with a view to securing their co-operation in the object of these resolutions, which shall convey our sentiments to the Ex-President as soon as may be practicable. Said committee shall make all needful preparations and arrangements for the reception resolved upon, and shall have authority to confer with the representatives of all bodies of citizens having a similar purpose in view."

The following committee was appointed:

A. A. Maurice, chairman, William H. Green, Secretary; B. F. Guichard, A. J. Dumont, T. T. Allen, P. B. S. Pinchback, A. Dejoie, O. P. Fernandez, H. C. C. Atwood, Oscar Allen, J. A. Gla, T. W. Wickham, Peter Joseph, L. D. Herbert, C. H. Bibb, and H. Raphael.

On Saturday, the 3d inst., the committee met and appointed a sub-committee of three, and conferred upon them full power to carry out the purposes expressed

in the resolutions. In the extraordinary number of C. M. P. U. seen in the procession on the day of General Grant's arrival, decorated with badges and marching in columns, with a band of music at the head of each, was seen the first efficient work of the committee.

With this very creditable display the organization might well have been satisfied, but not so; they were determined to carry out the full letter of the resolution under which they were appointed. Accordingly, they sent a communication to Gen. Grant to learn whether it would be agreeable to him to receive a reception at their hands, in one of the principal halls of the city, and if so, on what day and at what hour. In reply the General stated that he would be pleased to attend their reception on Monday, April 5th, from 12 to 2 p. m., but preferred that it should take place at some private residence. The committee, obtaining the consent of ex-Governor Pinchback, selected his residence. Everything was arranged and notices of the fact sent the colored churches, which were read in the most of them Sunday morning. About 7 o'clock Sunday evening, owing to a previous engagement, which had been forgotten, the chairman of the sub-committee was notified that the General desired the reception postponed until Wednesday, from 12 to 2 p. m. It was accordingly postponed, and notice of the change sent to the churches and newspapers, but nevertheless a very large number of colored people could be seen in the vicinity of First and Camp at noon Monday.

Of the reception Wednesday we subjoin the following report, taken in most part from the New Orleans Times:

At 2 p. m. he was driven to the residence of ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, on Camp street, where a reception, given by the Colored Men's Protective Union, was held. The spacious and elegant parlors of the Pinchback mansion were handsomely adorned with flags, wreaths and flowers, arranged in shapes and devices commemorative of the occasion.

Back of a recess, against the wall of which was hung a picture of Gen. Grant. Above the picture was placed a square banner of white satin, bearing on its surface in gold an image of the typical bird of America, clasping in its talons a bunch of arrows. Around the arched opening of the recess were a number of the flags of the various nations which Gen. Grant had visited, gracefully looped up with bunches of flowers and sprays of wild grasses.

An immense throng of colored people were assembled in the street and on the sidewalks in front of the residence when the reporter entered, and the parlors, halls and balconies were filled to their utmost capacity. On the arrival of Gen. Grant he was conducted by ex-Governor Pinchback to the seat of honor. The following members of the committee, on behalf of the Colored Men's Protective Union, surrounded the General:

A. A. Maurice, chairman; W. H. Green, secretary; P. B. S. Pinchback, T. T. Allen, Aristide Dejoie, H. C. C. Atwood, T. W. Wickham, U. P. Fernandez, L. D. Herbert, H. Raphael, O. Allen.

Ex-Governor Pinchback introduced Mr. A. A. Maurice, chairman of the committee, to the General, who in turn introduced Mr. Wm. H. Green, and the latter read the following address:

General Ulysses S. Grant, ex-President of the United States:

Distinguished Sir:

In behalf of the Colored Men's Protective Union, and of the benevolent and social organizations of this city and State, we have the inexpressible pleasure of tendering you this testimonial of our regard and high esteem. We can say with exultation and praise that since that eventful epoch, when through your valor and patriotism the memorable proclamation of the immortal Lincoln was consummated, which caused the shackles of slavery to be unrevoked from the limbs of four millions of our people, nothing has caused our hearts to overflow with so much joy, nor

incited our voices to resound with such praise and rejoicing, as your visit to our city.

General, though our situation be humble, our resources limited, our wealth little, still our hearts are large and boundlessly filled—even to overflowing—with gratitude towards you: Few people are in the position to welcome you as we are. Kings and potentates may have bowed to you in honor of your great name; nations may have done homage to you in honor of your valor and heroic achievements; communities and States may have opened wide their doors to receive you as a distinguished American citizen; but we, General, honor you because we recognize in you, our LIBERATOR; because we behold in you the person who placed within our grasp that greatest of all boons, HUMAN LIBERTY, and enshrined it with that hallowed protector, the ballot, by signing the statutes that made us citizens of this great and free country. Is it strange, then, General, that our hearts should have a warmer glow than all the rest in praise for you?

Could you have read the anxious faces that greeted you along your pathway since your entrance into this State; could you but interpret the friendly grins which you have received since your arrival here, or the significance of the thousands of voices that greet you as you tread the soil of this Crescent City, we opine that they would be valued more than all the honors the great and wealthy have bestowed. Well did an eminent writer say—

"Riches and honor are things to be desired; But faithful hearts are better far Than all the laurels with which we may be crowned."

Without wishing to weary you, we would state that in your triumphant tour around the world, we followed you with pride and pleasure, and daily ascended to heaven thousands of holy prayers for your success and safe return. We thank God that you have been spared to return in safety to your native land and we are afforded the opportunity of greeting you to-day in behalf of the colored people of this State.

In conclusion we would say to America's most honored son; to the savior of our beloved Union; to the defender of our great and glorious country, God where'er you will, you may rest assured that the love, the esteem, and the prayers of the colored people of Louisiana will follow you and yours, and that our hearts will never cease to express the gratitude due to your bright and illustrious name.

A. A. MAURICE, Ch'd
W. H. GREEN, Sec'y.
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
T. T. ALLEN,
JACQUES A. GLA,
PETER JOSEPH,
ARISTIDE DEJOIE,
A. J. DUMONT,
CHAS. H. BIBB,
H. C. C. STWOOD,
T. W. WICKHAM,
O. P. FERNANDEZ,
L. D. HERBERT,
R. F. GUICHARD,
O. ALLEN.

Committee on behalf of Colored Men's Protective Union.

General Grant replied:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am very glad to meet you all here to-day, and I thank you for the kind things you have said to me. I believe that the colored people are reaping the benefits every day of a common school education. They need a good education to make them discharge properly and intelligently the duties of citizenship. I have noticed lately that there is a disposition on the part of every one, of all political parties, to accord to the colored man all the rights guaranteed him by the constitution and the amendments. I hope the colored man will be allowed to live peacefully in the South, for I think the South is better suited to him than any other place, and I hope that the right to work out his own fortune will not be denied him. Of course, I would not deny him the right to emigrate, or to change his place of living if he wants to, but I want him to have the right to stay where the climate suits him, with the privilege to go where he thinks he can do the best

for himself. I thank you all for your kind attention."

A general hand-shaking was then indulged in by the General with the visitors present, after which he took his departure.

Among the many prominent gentlemen present we observed the following:

Hons. T. B. Stamps, F. C. Antoine, J. J. Monette, Octave Ray, D. C. Hill, Geo. E. Paris, Geo. H. Fayerweather, J. Ross Stewart, and Messrs. C. F. Ladd, D. Douglas, O. Butte, M. Simms, L. Nichols, P. Z. Cannonge, George Jones, J. Cottrill, Rev. C. H. Thompson, Prof. A. P. Williams, T. de S. Tucker, and Col. Robert Harland; Messrs. Wm. Rodolph and Jas. Johnson.

The ladies were brilliantly and it may well be said beautifully represented by the presence of the Mrs. S. Williams, McNeil, E. Johnson, E. McCarthy, A. Simms, A. Stewart, C. Keppard, L. Zebriaka, Cottrill, Satchell, and the Misses Bechal, Miller, Jett Jones, Allen, White, Hickman and many others whose names we cannot recall.

The affair was a grand success, and will no doubt be long remembered by the General, as we know it will be by all whose good fortune it was to be present on the occasion.

Colored Masons.

IMPORTANT CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON.

There has been since 1847, at which time the National Compact was formed, a difference of opinion existing among the colored Masons of the United States greatly affecting the good of the craft, growing out of the formation of the National Grand Lodge. The difference became so widespread that at one time nearly every State in the Union claimed the existence of two separate grand lodges—one working under the jurisdiction of the Compact, the other refusing, as non-Masonic, to acknowledge any higher power than a State grand lodge. The National Compact, for a series of years, was all powerful; but gradually State after State followed Ohio in severing their connection with it, until it was deemed advisable by its friends in convention called "for the purpose of settling what ever differences may exist among the craft, and to form if possible, a union satisfactory to all," at Wilmington, Del., May 8, 1878, to promulgate a call for a convention, for the purpose of creating a grand lodge (colored) union of the United States of America, for the purpose of settling any dispute that may occur between grand lodges, but not in any manner or form to interfere with the internal management of a grand lodge.

The union is to be composed of the Grand Master and one Past Master Mason, to be elected by each lodge, the representative of seven grand lodges to constitute a quorum; no office to be created in said grand lodge except the presiding officers and secretaries; each grand lodge to bear the expenses of their delegates and proportionate part of the expenses of the meeting.

The first meeting of the Grand Lodge Union will be held in this city on the second Wednesday of May, 1880, and on the same day four years thereafter.

The convention promises to be the most influential and important ever held by colored men in this country, and its results will have a strong bearing on the future success of colored Masonry.

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, fully appreciating the selection of Washington as the place of meeting, have already proper committees appointed looking to the comfort and success of the convention.

The Knights Templar, and the other generally will give a fitting Masonic reception, and the former are preparing to show their visitors their proficiency in the drill manual. —National Republican.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1880.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 614 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers: Ellis—opposite Postoffice. Staab—corner Canal and Exchange St. E. J. Hollie—Commercial Alley.

AGENTS.

Charles Roxborough, Iberville. George Washington, Assumption. Philip Robinson, Caldwell. J. S. Hinton, Indiana. Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky. S. W. Smith, Richmond. H. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss. Henry Grimes, Thibodaux. Wm. Ridgley, Concordia. R. F. Cook, Onachita.

With this issue Mr. James D. Kennedy ceases to have any connection with the LOUISIANIAN, and Mr. H. C. C. Astwood becomes associated with us, as local editor.

Senator Chaffee says: "I am for Blaine, but my heart says Grant."

All the colored men in the Texas delegation are said to be for Gen. Grant.

Our thanks are due to some kind friend for a copy of the Burlington Hawkeye.

Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, is simmering down—"Straws show," etc.

The Democrats are hinging their national campaign on their disposition of the Kellogg case.

Ben Butler has been crooked somewhat of late years. Just now he is alright—he is for Grant.

Our friend Astwood is a happy man. He received this week a wee bit boarder of the feminine sex into his family.

We await a trial of the so-called rioters from St. John parish before we can comment on what may be the facts in the case.

The reported outrage on Cadet Whitaker deserves the prompt investigation which has been instituted by the authorities. Till the facts are officially made known we forbear comment.

Hon. John Sherman, in a speech at his home in Ohio, said:

"There is one condition on which my candidacy depends, and that is if the R-publicans of Ohio do not fairly and fully, in their convention, express a preference for me, and support me with substantial unanimity in the National Convention, my name will not be presented to that convention with my consent."

The Herald of Kansas, supports Hon. James G. Blaine for the Presidency. The Kansas Republican State convention was controlled by Blaine men, who elected the delegation and endorsed Mr. Blaine, and yet we find the following paragraphs in the Herald:

"The Convention met. The Convention adjourned. The colored voters were 'snubbed.' There's a day of reckoning."

"The many thousands of colored voters in Kansas owe the State Convention a debt of gratitude—in a horn."

"One colored delegate to the Chicago convention—W. B. Townsend—and he in the shape of an alternate. Let every colored voter in the State remember this."

In Indiana the Blaine men had control of the convention and elected a solid white delegation. In both of these States the colored voters are an important political factor. Will the colored papers advocating the nomination of Mr. Blaine please explain why this is thusly?

'Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.'

Under the above heading we published in our last issue an article which was so plain in its application to the Customhouse officials that we are surprised to learn that some people have misinterpreted it. The article aimed at a special class of dissemblers, who claim to be for Grant and can best be described by that aphorism. There is a large number of Grant men in the Customhouse whose hearts are with us; for them at no time have we ever penned a line which they could misconstrue as reflecting on them personally. However we have at no time seen fit to mention this fact, taking it, as a matter of course, that these gentlemen knew their relations to our fight. The attempt therefore which was made by some evil-minded busy-bodies 'to create the impression that the above mentioned article was leveled at Hon. A. J. Dumont was as mischievous as it was cowardly.

We assert without any hesitation whatever, that there was no intention on our part to reflect upon him in that article. Outspoken in his choice for the presidency, his preference is too well known in this community to need any advertisement in the LOUISIANIAN.

We are engaged in the discussion of a great public matter prior to a party nomination for the Chief Magistracy of this country. That, as a vehicle of public information, this is not only our privilege but our bounden duty, must be granted as a matter of course. We believe that Gen. Grant should be the nominee of the party, and to that end we firmly set our mind to convert, if possible, all Republicans in Louisiana. That our warfare is almost wholly directed against the Customhouse is because we know that there are high officials in the building who hate Grant, and will defeat him if they can, while they don't fail to tell the masses of their supreme devotion to the great savior of his country. It is at this class and against this class alone that we have directed our fire; and don't you forget it, we'll keep up the cannonading until we have driven them out of their entrenchments over to Grant or compelled them to show up their hands. All along we have respected, and still respect, such of the Federal officials as are openly for any other candidate than Grant. All our readers will bear us evidence that we have never said an unkind word against any of the great national aspirants for the nomination at Chicago. But while we feel kindly and even generously toward all parties who honestly differ with us, we insist that it is the duty of every official in that building, whose position is dubious, to show up his hand. Blaine men and Sherman men, as well as Grant men, should declare themselves right squarely for their respective favorites that they may be known and read by the masses.

Since the majority, yes, nearly all the Republicans in the State are for Grant, it is quite the thing that they should expect the Federal officials, regarded as they are as party leaders, to be in line with them. If therefore every one of these office-holders will just let the candid and artless people know where he stands, he will be rated at his full value when the time comes to elect delegates to the State Convention, and to Chicago. On this issue we have played ourself; and on this issue we propose to stand.

The nine colored prisoners from St. John the Baptist, appeared again before the Superior Criminal Court, on Thursday morning.

Mr. Babcock produced the original commitment by ex-Judge Leche, and it was finally agreed that the prisoners be discharged on \$500 bonds each, to appear before the Twenty-sixth Judicial District Court at the June term, held in St. John the Baptist. The bonds to be approved by District Judge Michael Hahn, who will return to the city in the evening. The relations were then released again upon the bonds given by ex-Governor Pinchback and Senator Demas.

Danger Ahead!

Unless accompanied with a rich fund of saving common sense, continued prosperity, commonly, soon or late, smother itself to death in its own fat. This is no less true in relation to party than it is to individual affairs. To the careful and anxious observer, the bitter fight now waging among the adherents of the several Republican candidates for the nomination at Chicago appears to be laden with consequences which will be disastrous in more than one way to the Republican party, after the convention shall have formally nominated its ticket. Among the marked wrinkles features which time and the turmoils of statesmanship have indelibly stamped on the brow of the Republican party the widest latitudes in discussion of merits of candidates prior to nomination, without the investives of clique, hatred and the bitterness of personalities has always been prominent. Jealousness, rivalries and questionable epithets have not until now found their way in the councils of Republicans when weighing in the scales the individual worth of the great men who aspire to the presidential nomination at its hands. The faults and short-comings of the contestants were always freely held to view, but their virtues were no less generously paraded. In the present preliminary fight, the order to grasp the sceptre which waves over millions of freemen is attended with an acrimony which leaves us with the impression that the Chicago nomination will inflict a stinging wound that may almost be incurable during the campaign. The party is firmly determined on nominating a candidate whose public life and record will not have to be told to the country, nor inspected with scrutiny to inspire assurance of his party fidelity. Unfortunately, however, the most prominent and available candidates are those who are being assailed without mercy. It is not to be a "dark horse" that will carry the party through in the next National contest, and yet the nomination of any of the distinguished persons mentioned in connection with it, may lead to lukewarmness, if not connivance at defeat in the friends of the defeated aspirants. The only safe delivery from such an embarrassing situation will be to concentrate strength on one of the several parties in the field, and place him in nomination by acclamation. None of the beaten heroes, after a nomination carried by the unanimous consent of the party, will dare, Ulysses like, to retire and sulk in his tent, if he still hopes for honors in the future. This is the surest way to bridge over the threatened disaffection and dangerous results, likely to take place after the Chicago convention. And how can this combined force be had? The South is almost a unit for Gen. Grant. Indeed, we may say without reserve, that were it not for the disturbing element contained in the Federal offices, none other than solid Grant delegations would go from this section to Chicago. It is therefore the part of true party fealty on the side of Southern Republicans to unite to a man on General Grant, that they may swell up his great strength in the North, and force his nomination by acclamation at Chicago, and thereby crush to atoms the strength of each of the opposing candidates so effectually that they will not dare to whimper a threat after the nomination is made.

The Republican city committee met last Thursday night, at Violet Hall, Charles H. Bibb, presiding.

A communication was received from the State central committee to the city committee, notifying them to call an election of delegates to the State convention, and referred to the sub-executive committee.

A communication from the Fourth Ward central club, announcing adherence to the city committee was received and filed.

The sub-executive committee, through its chairman, reported progress.

After the transaction of routine business the committee adjourned until next Thursday, the 15th inst.

THE FIRST BLOOD.

EAST BATON ROUGE ELECTS HER DELEGATES AND INSTRUCTS FOR GENERAL GRANT.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE MUST BE SUSTAINED.

ROOMS PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY EAST BATON ROUGE.

April 3, 1880.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

President Benjamin in the chair and a quorum present. Mr. Holt moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. Carried.

The chair placed before the committee a communication from the President of the State Central Committee in reference to the election of delegates to the State Convention, together with the call of the State Central Committee to convene in the city of New Orleans on the 24th day of May, 1880, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention which will be held in the city of Chicago on the 2d day of June, 1880, for the purpose as stated in said call.

The president called Mr. Holt to the chair and offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Republicans of Louisiana view the coming campaign as being of great importance to the National Republican party, and desire to renew their fealty to that party, and give expression to their preference of a candidate for President of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of the Republican Executive Committee of the parish of East Baton Rouge hereby declare Grs. Ulysses S. Grant to be our choice for the Republican nomination.

And be it further resolved, That we pledge ourselves not to support any person or persons as delegate or delegates to either the State or National convention who are not in accord with us in this declaration.

Be it further resolved, That the delegates from this parish be and they are hereby instructed to vote for Grant delegates to the National Convention.

Resolved, That we ask the concurrence in these resolutions of all Republican parish executive committees throughout the State.

Mr. Baranco moved that the committee proceed to the immediate election of delegates to the State and congressional convention.

The yeas and nays being called, resulted as follows: Yeas 24, nays 0; and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Holt moved that the election of delegates be by ballot. Carried.

Mr. Baranco moved that the five candidates receiving the highest number of votes be duly declared elected as delegates to represent the parish of East Baton Rouge in the State Convention. Carried.

Upon motion of Mr. Baranco the five candidates receiving the next highest number of votes were to be the alternates to said conventions.

Mr. Baranco moved that two tellers be appointed. Carried. Whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. Jno. O'Connor and B. V. Baranco.

The selection of delegates for the State Convention being ordered, the following persons having received the highest number of votes, were duly declared elected as delegates to represent the parish of East Baton Rouge in the State Convention, viz: J. S. Chapman, A. Benjamin, A. R. Holt, J. O. Berbil, and O. H. Foreman.

The following persons having received the next highest number of votes, were declared the alternates to said convention, viz: S. H. B. Schoonmaker, B. V. Baranco, Benj. Morgan, Geo. S. Bird, and A. Farmer.

The election of delegates for the Congressional Convention being

ordered, the following persons having received the highest number of votes, were declared the duly elected delegates, viz: M. Trinfeld, A. Martin, Wm. Duplessie, A. Williams, and Jas. Williams.

Upon motion of Mr. Holt, the New Orleans LOUISIANIAN and the Observer were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Mr. Holt moved to adjourn, subject to the call of the president. Carried.

ANTHONY BENJAMIN, Pres't. J. O. BERBIL, Sec'y.

EAST CARROLL.

MY DEAR LOUISIANIAN:

Having noticed the crowded appearance of your most valued columns with interesting matter from all parts of our now much disturbed country, and thinking that a line from your "Watchman" every other week would answer for this section, I have concluded to so write in future, which is my reason for not being on hand last week. Moreover, this change will give others a chance to be heard. Trusting this will be satisfactory I will now proceed to business: Since my last letter the

HIGH WATER

has come to a stand. It was feared it would continue to rise till it reached the standard of 1874. As it is, much labor and time have been lost in consequence of the overflow now upon us. I fear, if the June rise overtakes us before the present high water backs off, many planters will be unable to make a crop at all.

"Well done" is what should have been said of the work of our so-called State Central Executive Committee, which met on the 15th ult., but the masses of the Republicans throughout the State have again been

GROSSLY CHEATED,

may, insulted and disgraced, by the impudent and subservient tools who are employed in the Customhouse. It would seem that their masters had taught them nothing else but to squander and bargain off the rights of the people. "Uncle Sam," it is well known, has always been a ruling power; but when our people confide in and place men in public positions, they, at the same time make provision for their pay for services rendered; therefore they should be satisfied, and not undertake to override the will of the people, yes, the very people who have elevated them, and made them what they are—in a financial sense, I mean. And just here let me remark, my dear LOUISIANIAN, the people throughout North Louisiana are, almost to a man, expressing much kinder sentiments in your behalf than at any time since our advent into the body politic. They see plainly now who it is that is willing, and for "a few pieces of silver" or a few months scrubbing around the Granite Building, (which to friends abroad, is pictured as a position of Inspector, etc.) will sacrifice their liberties, for which a long and most bloody war was fought to secure; therefore, LOUISIANIAN,

CONTINUE THE FIGHT,

and the honest Republicans of Louisiana will aid you in the good work. Your stand was never more in the interest of the people, and at no distant day they will give evidence of appreciation and thanks for preventing pretended leaders from enslaving them. I presume the same gang will attempt to capture the coming State Convention, which is called for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, but thank heaven for the information, or rather facts, which have been sown, as it were, broadcast, out to the people, wherever you have been read. As to the pre-arranged and concocted scheme of manipulation, as was practiced at the meeting of the committee, and to which the eyes of the people have been opened, and they will be there to assist you in defeating the proposed speculation.

GRANT IS THE MAN

the people want, and Grant they are going to have, therefore hoist his banner and keep it in sight, and

ere long millions, yea, tens of millions, will rally around you, to assist you in bearing it to the rock, upon which I hope it is to be planted forever.

"WATCHMAN."

The New Orleans LOUISIANIAN is blessed with a bold, brilliant, egotistical correspondent in the quiet rural parish of East Carroll. The correspondent calls himself Watchman, and publishes his gushing political sentiments in the LOUISIANIAN in language unquestionably tall in its character, and decidedly false in point of fact. We do not know who Watchman is, but we do know that he is no friend to the parish of East Carroll or of the Republican party. In a recent communication to the LOUISIANIAN, Watchman takes occasion to state that "our people are near an outbreak or revolution." This statement is not only untrue in every particular, but it is one of those mean, miserable, cowardly falsehoods well calculated to injure both the white and the black people of this country. Watchman is evidently a broken down politician, to whom we would suggest the propriety of shoving out before the arrival of his revolution, as he might find himself the only fruit on some convenient tree.

I have just been handed a copy of the North Louisiana Republican, in which I find the above reference to a letter written by your humble servant, and in doing so, to use his words, "language unquestionably tall in its character" have been used in its comments, as to my idea of a revolution. So upon that we are square, but in answer to the remainder of its "gush," I beg to say that my avocation is tiller of the soil; that I never aspired to, but one position and was elected to it by an overwhelming majority. My name was never before or since used; I have never held a subordinate position of any kind. Hence, the assumption that I am a "broken down politician" is false. And I would beg to remind the publisher of the Republican that this thing of hanging free American citizens to "convenient trees" for the last sixteen years, for the purpose, too, of doing what the "Republican" would seem to desire, that is, the suppression of free speech, has been entirely too frequent. And upon that Mr. you had better go slow, or some day it may turn to be a two handed game. Now, as to "shoving out," don't become frightened, as I am tilling, and propose to till just as long as I please, the soil of East Carroll, and shall never have aught to say against the good people of the parish, or the bad ones either, without occasion. Whenever I desire to express my sentiments I propose to do it, and will do so in no fear of that "convenient tree." I have rights, and happily know them, and whenever it becomes necessary I propose to maintain them. My parting word then, to the Republican, is to remember, in future, that to all belongs the right of free speech.

WATCHMAN.

Lake Providence, April 3, 1880.

Well Done!

The Colored University bill has passed both houses of the General Assembly and only awaits the signature of a law. The credit for the passage of this act in the House, where at one time it seemed to be lost, is due chiefly to the shrewd and untiring efforts of the Representative from Iberville, Mr. T. T. Allain. While no slight praise is to be granted the handful of Republicans in the House for their united vote whenever the measure came up, Mr. Allain fathered the bill from the first and was determined to work unceasingly for its passage at this session regardless of any other legislative consideration of a general nature. He effected combinations and won over by personal persuasion many Democratic votes which would either have been indifferent or actively pressed against the measure. In face of the opposition of the chairman of the Committee on Education in the House, by adroitness on the part of Mr. Allain, that gentleman

was won over, and brought the full weight of his committee to aid in the final success of an act ordered by the constitution and recommended by the Governor. Mr. Allain may well feel proud of his part in this matter. The similar action of Mr. Demas for a full share of consideration. Both gentlemen are entitled to the thanks of the colored people of Louisiana. Mr. Demas is deeply entrenched in the hearts of his constituents and can therefore need no commendation from us. The people of Iberville will feel prouder than ever of Mr. Allain, and will, we trust, long continue him in his present public capacity, where he has shown himself so efficiently able to represent them.

AVOYELLES.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

I was very much surprised and chagrined to learn that my proxy had been voted in the late meeting of the State Central Executive Committee of the Republican party of this State, by one, of all men, I desired should not vote it.

Press of business and want of sufficient time precluded my attendance. I sent my proxy to a friend, a prominent Republican, and a member of the State Committee, with the special request that it should not be given to Mr. Louis J. Souer. I have my friend's letter in which he states that he carried out my request to the letter. Still, it appears in the proceedings of the committee that the said L. J. Souer obtained my proxy against my expressed desire, and voted against what I deem to be the interest of the Republican party of the country, and more specially of Louisiana.

The Customhouse gentlemen must know that their attempts to force an anti-Grant delegation is against the wishes of a large majority of the Republicans of this State. What do the colored people, the backbone of the party in the South, know of Secretary Sherman and his great financial schemes? Do they understand them? But speak to them of Grant—the man that was with them and at their head when the thundering roar of cannon and the whistling ball of the musket sounded over their heads hurling into eternity their fathers and brothers at their sides, and shaking the very earth on which they trod—speak to them of him who with his unscarred sword cheered them on, in face of death to victory; where alone they could make their liberty sure. Speak to them of Grant, in whose patriotism they rested without hesitancy their liberty, and who guarded those sacred trusts with an eye likened to that of our Heavenly Father. Who besides this man has a better claim to their suffrages? In whose care can they entrust that treasure with as much confidence as in that of that great hero, statesman, citizen, friend and patriot, Gen. U. S. Grant? The people want Grant, and under his banner they will rally as they will for no other man. Give them their choice, and they will give you their votes with alacrity; otherwise make the coming campaign, what the Customhouse riders made the last—a farce.

I am pleased to note the stand taken by yourself, Judge Beattie, Senator Demas and other prominent Republicans, independent of the granite building. Avozelles will be found at her post with a solid Grant delegation—so say the people.

The public schools are open in our parish, though we are in need of a few more competent teachers. Our schools are doing well. Our people have been fortunate in securing the services of that worthy young professor, Mr. A. P. Albert, late of St. Charles parish. His success in his examination before our examiner, Judge Hall, is one he has reason to be proud of. He has opened school and is well taken care of by his friends. All well. Keep alive. Yours truly, ALEX. NOOZE.

Marksville, March 30, 1880.

Hon. Robt. Ingersoll is lecturing in Canada.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1880.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 544 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers: Ellis—opposite Postoffice. Staub—corner Canal and Exchange Al. E. J. Hollie—Commercial Alley.

AGENTS.

Charles Roxborough, Iberville. George Washington, Assumption. Philip Robinson, Caldwell. J. S. Hinton, Indiana. Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky. S. W. Smith, Richmond. R. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss. Henry Grimes, Thibodaux. Wm. Ridgley, Concordia. R. F. Cook, Ouachita.

With this issue Mr. James D. Kennedy ceases to have any connection with the LOUISIANIAN, and Mr. H. C. C. Astwood becomes associated with us, as local editor.

Senator Chaffee says: "I am for Blaine, but my heart says Grant."

All the colored men in the Texas delegation are said to be for Gen. Grant.

Our thanks are due to some kind friend for a copy of the Burlington Hawkeys.

Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, is simmering down—"Straws show," etc.

The Democrats are hinging their national campaign on their disposition of the Kellogg case.

Ben Butler has been crooked somewhat of late years. Just now he is alright—he is for Grant.

Our friend Astwood is a happy man. He received this week a wee bit boarder of the feminine sex into his family.

We await a trial of the so-called rioters from St. John parish before we can comment on what may be the facts in the case.

The reported outrage on Cadet Whitaker deserves the prompt investigation which has been instituted by the authorities. Till the facts are officially made known we forbear comment.

Hon. John Sherman, in a speech at his home in Ohio, said:

"There is one condition on which my candidacy depends, and that is if the Republicans of Ohio do not fairly and fully, in their convention, express a preference for me, and support me with substantial unanimity in the National Convention, my name will not be presented to that convention with my consent."

The Herald of Kansas, supports Hon. James G. Blaine for the Presidency. The Kansas Republican State convention was controlled by Blaine men, who elected the delegation and endorsed Mr. Blaine, and yet we find the following paragraphs in the Herald:

"The Convention met. The Convention adjourned. The colored voters were 'snubbed.' There's a day of reckoning."

"The many thousands of colored voters in Kansas owe the State Convention a debt of gratitude—in a horn."

"One colored delegate to the Chicago convention—W. B. Townsend—and he in the shape of an alternate. Let every colored voter in the State remember this."

In Indiana the Blaine men had control of the convention and elected a solid white delegation. In both of these States the colored voters are an important political factor. Will the colored papers advocating the nomination of Mr. Blaine please explain why this is thusly?

"Wolves in Sheep's Clothing."

Under the above heading we published in our last issue an article which was so plain in its application to the Customhouse officials that we are surprised to learn that some people have misinterpreted it. The article aimed at a special class of dissemblers, who claim to be for Grant and can best be described by that aphorism. There is a large number of Grant men in the Customhouse whose hearts are with us; for them at no time have we ever penned a line which they could misconstrue as reflecting on them personally. However we have at no time seen fit to mention this fact, taking it, as a matter of course, that these gentlemen knew their relations to our fight. The attempt therefore which was made by some evil-minded busy-bodies to create the impression that the above mentioned article was leveled at Hon. A. J. Dumont was as mischievous as it was cowardly.

We assert without any hesitation whatever, that there was no intention on our part to reflect upon him in that article. Outspoken in his choice for the presidency, his preference is too well known in this community to need any advertisement in the LOUISIANIAN.

We are engaged in the discussion of a great public matter prior to a party nomination for the Chief Magistracy of this country. That, as a vehicle of public information, this is not only our privilege but our bounden duty, must be granted as a matter of course. We believe that Gen. Grant should be the nominee of the party, and to that end we firmly set our mind to convert, if possible, all Republicans in Louisiana. That our warfare is almost wholly directed against the Customhouse is because we know that there are high officials in the building who hate Grant, and will defeat him if they can, while they don't fail to tell the masses of their supreme devotion to the great savior of his country. It is at this class and against this class alone that we have directed our fire; and don't you forget it, we'll keep up the cannonading until we have driven them out of their entrenchments over to Grant or compelled them to show up their hands. All along we have respected, and still respect, such of the Federal officials as are openly for any other candidate than Grant. All our readers will bear us evidence that we have never said an unkind word against any of the great national aspirants for the nomination at Chicago. But while we feel kindly and even generously toward all parties who honestly differ with us, we insist that it is the duty of every official in that building, whose position is dubious, to show up his hand. Blaine men and Sherman men, as well as Grant men, should declare themselves right squarely for their respective favorites that they may be known and read by the masses.

Since the majority, yes, nearly all the Republicans in the State are for Grant, it is quite the thing that they should expect the Federal officials, regarded as they are as party leaders, to be in line with them. If therefore every one of these office-holders will just let the candid and artless people know where he stands, he will be rated at his full value when the time comes to elect delegates to the State Convention, and to Chicago. On this issue we have parted ourselves; and on this issue we propose to stand.

The nine colored prisoners from St. John the Baptist, appeared again before the Superior Criminal Court, on Thursday morning.

Mr. Babcock produced the original commitment by ex-Judge Leche, and it was finally agreed that the prisoners be discharged on \$500 bonds each, to appear before the Twenty-sixth Judicial District Court at the June term, held in St. John the Baptist. The bonds to be approved by District Judge Michael Hahn, who will return to the city in the evening. The reporters were then released again upon the bonds given by ex-Governor Pinchback and Senator Demas.

Danger Ahead!

Unless accompanied with a rich fund of saving common sense, continued prosperity, commonly, soon or late, smother itself to death in its own fat. This is no less true in relation to party than it is to individual affairs. To the careful and anxious observer, the bitter fight now waging among the adherents of the several Republican candidates for the nomination at Chicago appears to be laden with consequences which will be disastrous in more than one way to the Republican party, after the convention shall have formally nominated its ticket. Among the marked wrinkled features which time and the turmoils of statesmanship have indelibly stamped on the brow of the Republican party the widest latitude in discussion of merits of candidates prior to nomination, without the invectives of eloque, hatred and the bitterness of personalities has always been prominent. Jealousness, rivalries and questionable epithets have not until now found their way in the councils of Republicans when weighing in the scales the individual worth of the great men who aspire to the presidential nomination at its hands. The faults and short-comings of the contestants were always freely held to view, but their virtues were no less generously paraded. In the present preliminary fight, the order to grasp the sceptre which waves over millions of freemen is attended with an acrimony which leaves us with the impression that the Chicago nomination will inflict a stinging wound that may almost be incurable during the campaign. The party is firmly determined on nominating a candidate whose public life and record will not have to be told to the country, nor inspected with scrutiny to inspire assurance of his party fidelity. Unfortunately, however, the most prominent and available candidates are those who are being assailed without mercy. It is not to be a "dark horse" that will carry the party through in the next National contest, and yet the nomination of any of the distinguished persons mentioned in connection with it, may lead to lukewarmness, if not connivance at defeat in the friends of the defeated aspirants. The only safe delivery from such an embarrassing situation will be to concentrate strength on one of the several parties in the field, and place him in nomination by acclamation. None of the beaten heroes, after a nomination carried by the unanimous consent of the party, will dare, Ulysses like, to retire and sulk in his tent, if he still hopes for honors in the future. This is the surest way to bridge over the threatened disaffection and dangerous results, likely to take place after the Chicago convention. And how can this combined force be had? The South is almost a unit for Gen. Grant. Indeed, we may say without reserve, that were it not for the disturbing element contained in the Federal officials, none other than solid Grant delegations would go from this section to Chicago. It is therefore the part of true party fealty on the side of Southern Republicans to unite to a man on General Grant, that they may swell up his great strength in the North, and force his nomination by acclamation at Chicago, and thereby crush to atoms the strength of each of the opposing candidates so effectually that they will not dare to whimper a threat after the nomination is made.

The Republican city committee met last Thursday night, at Violet Hall, Charles H. Bibb, presiding. A communication was received from the State central committee to the city committee, notifying them to call an election of delegates to the State convention, and referred to the sub-executive committee.

A communication from the Fourth Ward central club, announcing adherence to the city committee was received and filed.

The sub-executive committee, through its chairman, reported progress.

After the transaction of routine business the committee adjourned until next Thursday, the 15th inst.

THE FIRST BLOOD.

EAST BATON ROUGE ELECTS HER DELEGATES AND INSTRUCTS FOR GENERAL GRANT.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE MUST BE SUSTAINED.

ROOMS PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY EAST BATON ROUGE.

April 3, 1880.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

President Benjamin in the chair and a quorum present.

Mr. Holt moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. Carried.

The chair placed before the committee a communication from the President of the State Central Committee in reference to the election of delegates to the State Convention, together with the call of the State Central Committee to convene in the city of New Orleans on the 24th day of May, 1880, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention which will be held in the city of Chicago on the 2d day of June, 1880, for the purpose as stated in said call.

The president called Mr. Holt to the chair and offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Republicans of Louisiana view the coming campaign as being of great importance to the National Republican party, and desire to renew their fealty to that party, and give expression to their preference of a candidate for President of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of the Republican Executive Committee of the parish of East Baton Rouge hereby declare GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT to be our choice for the Republican nomination.

And be it further resolved, That we pledge ourselves not to support any person or persons as delegate or delegates to either the State or National convention who are not in accord with us in this declaration.

Be it further resolved, That the delegates from this parish be and they are hereby instructed to vote for Grant delegates to the National Convention.

Resolved, That we ask the concurrence in these resolutions of all Republican parish executive committees throughout the State.

Mr. Baranco moved that the committee proceed to the immediate election of delegates to the State and congressional convention.

The yeas and nays being called, resulted as follows: Yeas 24, nays 0; and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Holt moved that the election of delegates be by ballot. Carried.

Mr. Baranco moved that the five candidates receiving the highest number of votes be duly declared elected as delegates to represent the parish of East Baton Rouge in the State Convention. Carried.

Upon motion of Mr. Baranco the five candidates receiving the next highest number of votes were to be the alternates to said conventions.

Mr. Baranco moved that two tellers be appointed. Carried.

Whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. Jno. O'Connor and B. V. Baranco.

The selection of delegates for the State Convention being ordered, the following persons having received the highest number of votes, were duly declared elected as delegates to represent the parish of East Baton Rouge in the State Convention, viz: J. S. Chapman, A. Benjamin, A. R. Holt, J. O. Berbil, and O. H. Foreman.

The following persons having received the next highest number of votes, were declared the alternates to said convention, viz: S. H. B. Schoonmaker, B. V. Baranco, Benj. Morgan, Geo. S. Bird, and A. Farmer.

The election of delegates for the Congressional Convention being

ordered, the following persons having received the highest number of votes, were declared the duly elected delegates, viz: M. Trisfield, A. Martin, Wm. Duplessie, A. Williams, and Jas. Williams.

Upon motion of Mr. Holt, the New Orleans LOUISIANIAN and the Observer were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Mr. Holt moved to adjourn, subject to the call of the president. Carried.

ANTHONY BENJAMIN, Pres't. J. O. BERBIL, Sec'y.

EAST CARROLL.

MY DEAR LOUISIANIAN:

Having noticed the crowded appearance of your most valued columns with interesting matter from all parts of our now much disturbed country, and thinking that a line from your "Watchman" every other week would answer for this section, I have concluded to so write in future, which is my reason for not being on hand last week. Moreover, this change will give others a chance to be heard. Trusting this will be satisfactory I will now proceed to business:

Since my last letter the

HIGH WATER

has come to a stand. It was feared it would continue to rise till it reached the standard of 1874. As it is, much labor and time have been lost in consequence of the overflow now upon us. I fear, if the June rise overtakes us before the present high water backs off, many planters will be unable to make a crop at all.

"Well done" is what should have been said of the work of our so-called State Central Executive Committee, which met on the 15th ult., but the masses of the Republicans throughout the State have again been

GROSSLY CHEATED,

nay, insulted and disgraced, by the impudent and subservient tools who are employed in the Customhouse. It would seem that their masters had taught them nothing else but to squander and bargain off the rights of the people. "Uncle Sam," it is well known, has always been a ruling power; but when our people confide in and place men in public positions, they, at the same time make provision for their pay for services rendered; therefore they should be satisfied, and not undertake to override the will of the people, yes, the very people who have elevated them, and made them what they are—in a financial sense, I mean.

And just here let me remark, my dear LOUISIANIAN, the people throughout North Louisiana are, almost to a man, expressing much kindlier sentiments in your behalf than at any time since our advent into the body politic. They see plainly now who it is that is willing, and for "a few pieces of silver" or a few months scrubbing around the Granite Building, (which to friends abroad, is pictured as a position of Inspector, etc.) will sacrifice their liberties, for which a long and most bloody war was fought to secure; therefore, LOUISIANIAN,

and the honest Republicans of Louisiana will aid you in the good work. Your stand was never more in the interest of the people, and at no distant day they will give evidence of appreciation and thanks for preventing pretended leaders from enslaving them. I presume the same gang will attempt to capture the coming State Convention, which is called for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, but thank heaven for the information, or rather facts, which have been sown, as it were, broadcast, out to the people, wherever you have been read. As to the pre-arranged and concocted scheme of manipulation, as was practiced at the meeting of the committee, and to which the eyes of the people have been opened, and they will be there to assist you in defeating the proposed speculation.

GRANT IS THE MAN

the people want, and Grant they are going to have, therefore hoist his banner and keep it in sight, and

ere long millions, yea, tens of millions, will rally around you, to assist you in bearing it to the rock, upon which I hope it is to be planted forever.

"WATCHMAN."

The New Orleans LOUISIANIAN is blessed with a bold, brilliant, egotistical correspondent in the quiet rural parish of East Carroll. The correspondent calls himself Watchman, and publishes his gushing political sentiments in the LOUISIANIAN in language unquestionably tall in its character, and decidedly false in point of fact. We do not know who Watchman is, but we do know that he is no friend to the parish of East Carroll or of the Republican party. In a recent communication to the LOUISIANIAN, Watchman takes occasion to state that "our people are near an outbreak or revolution." This statement is not only untrue in every particular, but it is one of those mean, miserable, cowardly falsehoods well calculated to injure both the white and the black people of this country. Watchman is evidently a broken down politician, to whom we would suggest the propriety of shoring out before the arrival of his revolution, as he might find himself the only fruit on some convenient tree.

I have just been handed a copy of the North Louisiana Republican, in which I find the above reference to a letter written by your humble servant, and in doing so, to use his words, "language unquestionably tall in its character" have been used in its comments, as to my idea of a revolution. So upon that we are square, but in answer to the remainder of its "gush," I beg to say that my avocation is tiller of the soil; that I never aspired to but one position and was elected to it by an overwhelming majority. My name was never before or since used; I have never held a subordinate position of any kind. Hence, the assumption that I am a "broken down politician" is false. And I would beg to remind the publisher of the Republican that this thing of hanging free American citizens to "convenient trees" for the last sixteen years, for the purpose, too, of doing what the "Republican" would seem to desire, that is, the suppression of free speech, has been entirely too frequent. And upon that Mr. you had better go slow, or some day it may turn to be a two handed game. Now, as to "shoving out," don't become frightened, as I am tilling, and propose to till just as long as I please, the soil of East Carroll, and shall never have aught to say against the good people of the parish, or the bad ones either, without occasion. Whenever I desire to express my sentiments I propose to do it, and will do so in no fear of that "convenient tree." I have rights, and happily know them, and whenever it becomes necessary I propose to maintain them. My parting word then, to the Republican, is to remember, in future, that to all belongs the right of free speech.

WATCHMAN.

Lake Providence, April 3, 1880.

Well Done!

The Colored University bill has passed both houses of the General Assembly and only awaits the signature of the proper officers to become a law. The credit for the passage of this act in the House, where at one time it seemed to be lost, is due chiefly to the shrewd and untiring efforts of the Representative from Iberville, Mr. T. T. Allain. While no slight praise is to be granted the handful of Republicans in the House for their united vote whenever the measure came up, Mr. Allain fathered the bill from the first and was determined to work unceasingly for its passage at this session regardless of any other legislative consideration of a general nature. He effected combinations and won over by personal persuasion many Democratic votes which would either have been indifferent or actively pressed against the measure. In face of the opposition of the chairman of the Committee on Education in the House, by adroitness on the part of Mr. Allain, that gentleman

was won over, and brought the full weight of his committee to aid in the final success of an act ordered by the constitution and recommended by the Governor. Mr. Allain may well feel proud of his part in this matter. The similar action of Mr. Demas in the Senate brings in that gentleman for a full share of consideration. Both gentlemen are entitled to the thanks of the colored people of Louisiana. Mr. Demas is deeply entrenched in the hearts of his constituents and can therefore need no commendation from us. The people of Iberville will feel prouder than ever of Mr. Allain, and will, we trust, long continue him in his present public capacity, where he has shown himself so efficiently able to represent them.

A VOYELLES.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

I was very much surprised and chagrined to learn that my proxy had been voted in the late meeting of the State Central Executive Committee of the Republican party of this State, by one, of all men, I desired should not vote it.

Press of business and want of sufficient time precluded my attendance. I sent my proxy to a friend, a prominent Republican, and a member of the State Committee, with the special request that it should not be given to Mr. Louis J. Souer. I have my friend's letter in which he states that he carried out my request to the letter. Still, it appears in the proceedings of the committee that the said L. J. Souer obtained my proxy against my expressed desire, and voted against what I deem to be the interest of the Republican party of the country, and more specially of Louisiana.

The Customhouse gentlemen must know that their attempts to force an anti-Grant delegation is against the wishes of a large majority of the Republicans of this State. What do the colored people, the backbone of the party in the South, know of Secretary Sherman and his great financial scheme? Do they understand then? But speak to them of Grant—the man that was with them and at their head when the thundering roar of cannon and the whistling ball of the musket sounded over their heads hurrying into eternity their fathers and brothers at their sides, and shaking the very earth on which they trod—speak to them of him who with his unscarred sword cheered them on, in face of death to victory; where alone they could make their liberty sure. Speak to them of Grant, in whose patriotism they rested without hesitancy their liberty, and who guarded those sacred trusts with an eye likened to that of our Heavenly Father. Who besides this man has a better claim to their suffrages? In whose care can they entrust that treasure with as much confidence as in that of that great hero, statesman, citizen, friend and patriot, Gen. U. S. Grant? The people want Grant, and under his banner they will rally as they will for no other man. Give them their choice, and they will give you their votes with alacrity; otherwise make the coming campaign, what the Customhouse riders made the last—a farce.

I am pleased to note the stand taken by yourself, Judge Beatie, Senator Demas and other prominent Republicans, independent of the granite building. Avozelles will be found at her post with a solid Grant delegation—so say the people.

The public schools are open in our parish, though we are in need of a few more competent teachers. Our schools are doing well. Our people have been fortunate in securing the services of that worthy young professor, Mr. A. P. Albert, late of St. Charles parish. His success in his examination before our examiner, Judge Hall, is one he has reason to be proud of. He has opened school and is well taken care of by his friends. All well. Keep alive. Yours truly, ALEX. NOUZE.

Marksville, March 30, 1880.

Hon. Robt. Ingersoll is lecturing in Canada.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1880.

A Letter of Great Interest to Emigrants.

Being a citizen of Topeka, Kansas, and a member of the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association, also extensively known in the South, at a regular meeting of the Executive Board held March 15th, 1880, by a unanimous vote, I was instructed to proceed to Cairo, Illinois, and empowered to use such means as I may deem prudent and expedient to turn the tide of emigration from the South into other States than Kansas.

Not that Kansas is getting weary of well-doing, but because it can not reasonably be expected that Kansas is able to do all that must be done for our people, while other Northern States are willing to help bear the burden.

Those who have read letters from Governor St. John can see that Kansas has never raised any objection to our people coming into that State since they have understood this exodus movement from the South is something of more than human character. Governor St. John has spoken for the State. Please turn to the letter of his to Mr. H. N. Root, of Chicago, Illinois, and read what he says:

"Having in view solely that which is best for these poor people, you will pardon me if I suggest to you and through you to the philanthropic friends in your city, that in my opinion the great State of Illinois, that furnished to this country Abraham Lincoln, who issued the proclamation that set these people free, and Grant, at the head of the grand army that enforced it, could do no greater honor to herself and her martyred heroes than to open wide her doors to these unfortunate refugees, and furnish homes for 50,000 of them, where they could earn their own living, instead of sending supplies to them to a State that is already over-crowded with them to such an extent as to render it almost impossible to secure labor for them, so that they may be self supporting. I beg of you not to understand me as intimating that Kansas in any sense is complaining.

Our people know what it is to struggle for freedom. We know its cost and shall never turn our backs upon any law-abiding human being, who is willing to put forth an earnest effort to make an honest living. I only make these suggestions to the people of your State, for the benefit of the people. As you are of course, aware that Kansas, being yet in her infancy, can absorb only a limited number of this unfortunate race, who depend upon their labor for support," etc., and at a meeting that was held in Chicago, Illinois, March 11, 1880, in the interest of our people, by Mrs. Elizabeth L. Comstock and others, another letter from Governor St. John was sent to Mrs. Comstock in these words:

If you can only induce the people of Illinois to form an organization through which employment can be obtained in Illinois for the poor blacks, that are coming northward, you will have accomplished not only a good work, but will save a large expenditure of money that is now incurred in sending refugees from Kansas to other States. The colored people will gladly go to Illinois, if they are only made to understand that they will be fairly treated there."

At that same meeting a resolution was adopted inviting 50,000 colored people to settle in Illinois, and the Executive Committee was instructed to make such arrangements for receiving and distributing refugees in the State of Illinois.

Now, having a personal knowledge of the condition of our people, both in the South and the State of Kansas, I concur with Gov. St. John and other friends of our people, in saying that our people must go into other States where they can find employment. I do not mean those who are able to go to Kansas and purchase property. If a man has money he can go where he pleases, and do to suit himself; but

those that are without means to take care of themselves after getting to Kansas will do better by taking my advice and go into other Northern States where labor is more needful and wages are higher. I do not say our people should remain in the South, as some have stated, without giving a single reason for it, while I know that all our people would rather live South if they could only enjoy their civil and political rights, and acquire prosperity and have legal protection.

All those going northward, wishing to find homes in any of the Northern States may stop at Cairo, Illinois, where they will be met by parties authorized by the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association also by the Executive Committee of the organization at Chicago, Illinois.

From Cairo more than 300 heads of families have found homes in different parts of Illinois and Iowa. They are doing well, and more laborers are wanted.

I have had an interview with several of the emigrant agents in the South, and they agree with us in the change of the tide of this emigration, as being for the good of the colored people themselves, and the friends of Kansas.

We have hundreds of applications for laborers to come to Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan, and Ohio. Those wishing to go into either of these States may stop at St. Louis, where arrangements will be made through which they can find homes, without having to lie over on expenses to themselves.

Done in behalf of the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association, W. O. LYNCH, Topeka Kansas.

March 25, 1880.

Indignation Meeting at Shelbyville, Kentucky.

Whereas, We learn that on Sunday, March 21, 1880, within twelve miles of Shelbyville, Ky., county of Shelby, that one J. W. Hancock did, without provocation, willfully and maliciously murder Joseph Walker, and whereas the same Hancock did come to this place on Monday, March 22, and give himself over to the authorities, who turned him over into the hands of his friends, instead of keeping him under confinement, merely because the deceased or murdered man was colored and the murderer white; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we denounce, first, the murder as unjustifiable; second, the officers of both county and town, for not confining the murderer according to law, without bail; and third, the special bail for allowing the prisoner to escape and not notifying the authorities for twelve hours following his escape.

Resolved, That inasmuch as we are thus shot down in our own yards, like dogs, and without any provocation, and the Legislature, which is the law making power, refuses to allow us even a mixed jury, by which such parties might be brought to justice, that we will from this day forward use every exertion, honorable and just, to influence our people to migrate to some other State, Territory or Continent, where we may be as men, and not as dogs.

Resolved, That we visit the colored State convention April 13, in Louisville, for the above purpose; and that a petition be sent to the Congress of the United States for assistance, both in our exodus and the raising of the necessary amount of money to punish all guilty parties who may be proven to be participants in this cold-blooded outrage.

Resolved, further, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Commercial and Ohio Falls Express, with a request that the same be copied by exchanges. This is the voice of all.

Bishop W. H. Hillery, of Zion A. M. E. Church, who recently returned from an extended tour in Europe, was given a splendid reception in San Francisco.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SPEEDILY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS,

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Experimenting upon himself the Manufacturer of this powerful salve has recently discovered that it will also cure the worst kind of a BUNION and remove a deep-rooted CORN in five or six days.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a same and speedy cure.

THE WEEKLY

L O O O U U I I E S S I I A N N I I A N N
L O O O U U I I E S S I I A N N I I A N N
L O O O U U I I E S S I I A N N I I A N N
L L L L O O O U U U I I E S S I I A N N I I A N N

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where dignity and respect are gained, and a common service of all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identify with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year.....\$2 00
Six Months.....1 00
Three Months.....75
SINGLE COPY.....5

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion.....\$1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....75
Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.
F. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.



OFFICERS, 1880.

M. W.—Charles K. Brown, Grand Master.
R. W.—Calvin F. Ladd, Jr., Gr. Master.
Wm. J. Steptoe, Gr. Senior Warden.
R. H. Taylor, Gr. Junior Warden.
Wm. Mulford, Gr. Grand Treasurer.
H. E. De Fuentes, Gr. Grand Secretary.
Worshipful—J. L. Collins, Gr. Lecturer.
J. R. Thomas, Gr. Orator.
Peter Joseph, Gr. Senior Deacon.
Jno G. Lowe, Gr. Junior Deacon.
Geo Turner, Gr. Steward.
J. A. Williams, Gr. Marshal.
Chas. Bonnell, Gr. Master of Ceremonies.
Jno Shields, Gr. Standard Bearer.
Henry Hicks, Gr. Sword Bearer.
Monroe Nelson, Gr. Pursuivant.
A. P. Williams, Gr. Organist.
Jeff Stokes, Gr. Tyler.
Committee on Foreign Correspondence.
Wm H. Green, Chairman.
H. E. De Fuentes, A. P. Williams.

RICHMOND LODGE NO. 1.
J. B. Gandet, W. M.
E. J. Holmes, S. W.
E. J. Webb, J. W.
Wm. Mulford, Treas.
H. Mc Cray, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2.
A. P. Williams, W. M.
Isidro Rieras, S. W.
George Turner, J. W.
Wm. Johnson, Treas.
Wm. G. Brown, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3.
John Shields, W. M.
Monroe Nelson, S. W.
E. T. Fisher, J. W.
James Leavelle, Treas.
H. G. Donnelly, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.
Jno. A. Marshall, W. M.
A. W. Thompson, S. W.
J. R. Collins, J. W.
Alex. Johnson, Treas.
Henry Hicks, Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.
Jno. G. Lewis, W. M.
A. R. Blount, S. W.
Frank Anderson, J. W.
St. F. Casavave, Treas.
Frederick Fubb, Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.
J. E. Tro's air, W. M.
A. Williams, S. W.
C. H. Bibb, J. W.
W. J. De Lacey, Treas.
A. Williams, Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.
Louis Du Gruy, W. M.
J. V. Laboutrie, S. W.
Wm. Vigers, J. W.
H. E. De Fuentes, Treas.
T. Y. Deslonde, Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE NO. 8.
Sterling Berrow, W. M.
Henry Connor, S. W.
Richard Douce, J. W.
W. T. Taylor, Treas.
J. L. Lapierre, Sec'y.
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.
Richard F. Cook, W. M.
Eljah John, S. W.
Wm. Hamilton, J. W.
S. Bird, Treas.
F. W. Barrington, Sec'y.
Meets at Monroe, La.

NEUVO MONDO LODGE NO. 10.
Benito Dominguez, W. M.
M. Papillo, S. W.
S. Gonzales, J. W.
A. Rodriguez, Treas.
B. Boguilla, Sec'y.
Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.
—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—
Sis. Mary F. Dunn, W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green, W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale, Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green, Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele, Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall, Conduetress.
Emeline Webb, Asst. Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb, Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams, Adah.
H. Roberson, Ruth.
Annie Howard, Esther.
Jane Steele, Martha.
Eliza J. nison, Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D. D. W. G. P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor., Camp and Common.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.
FOR 1880.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.
WEEKLY, \$1.15
SEMI-WEEKLY, \$2.50
DAILY, \$10.00

In NEWS GETTING, EDITORIAL ABILITY, CORRESPONDENCE, And everything that goes to make First-Class Newspaper, The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior.

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN Is the Cheapest Morning Paper published in Chicago.

The LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the Secret Orders, is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world.

An Educational Department Has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our Schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN Has the Largest circulation of any Political Newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only \$1.15, Postage Paid.

The Agricultural and Commercial Departments are ably and carefully conducted, and are as reliable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP," WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND THE HOME DEPARTMENT Will contain Leading and Interesting Features.

AS A LITERARY, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER, THE INTER OCEAN IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of THE INTER OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE INTER-OCEAN, Chicago.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the latest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free. Extraordinary inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

JOHN CUTLER,

Merchant Tailor,

141.....COMMON STREET.....141

NEW ORLEANS.

Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

By the Month, Week or Day,

227...CUSTOMHOUSE STREET...227

CORNER OF TROUS STREET,

feb6 NEW ORLEANS.

1880.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions which are prepared by the best artists—exercised a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind. The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Harper's Magazine, one year.....\$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year.....4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year.....4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year.....10 00
Any TWO above named, one year.....7 00
Harper's Young People, one year.....1 50
Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5.25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postage on receipt of \$1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1880.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the latest information in regard to fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Harper's Magazine, one year.....\$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year.....4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year.....4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year.....10 00
Any TWO above named, one year.....7 00
Harper's Young People, one year.....1 50
Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Twenty Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5.25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postage on receipt of \$1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE BEST PAPER TRY IT!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

35th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, \$3.20 per year, \$1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to Munsell & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & CO. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the names and residences of the Patentees. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can secure a free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & CO. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIBARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

31 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.